If our friends who forms us with manuscripts for publication

# with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cars, send stamp for that purpo e. Short Statement of a Great Truth.

With BENJAMIN HARRISON in the White House, WHITELAW REID presiding over the Senate, and a Republican majority led by THOMAS B. REED in the House of Representatives, there will be a Force bill as surely as effect follows cause, and the Force bill will become a law.

It is likely to be a Force bill even more infamous and revolutionary than the wicked measure which failed to pass in 1890. The fortunate combination of circum-

stances which enabled Mr. GORMAN and the Democratic Senators to defeat the iniquity in the Republican Senate two years ago will not occur again. The new Force bill will be forced through recklessly, unscrupulously, mercilessly.

Mr. WHITELAW REID'S newspaper has told the reason why: "The Elections bill carries within itself the assurance of future Tariff bills by the hundred."

The Force bill carries within itself the assurance not only of future Tariff bills by the hundred, but also of any and all legislation that the Republican party may be disposed to undertake. It means the perpetuation of Republican rule, the shackling of American Democracy.

That is why all political issues are bound

up in the Force bill issue, and why all other political considerations are almost lost to sight in the shadow of this menacing black Devil coming right from Erebus.

#### The Main Points.

Whoever says that tariff reduction, or the tariff, is the leading issue of this canvass. means that if the alternative were to smash the tariff or beat the Force bill, he would choose the first. He would rather alter the tariff and accept the Force bill. than let the tariff stand and prevent the Republicans from accomplishing their desire in interfering with Federal elections.

There is no equality of importance between these two issues. One is necessarily greater than the other. He who would choose first to make war on the tariff is distinctly a tariff smasher, and preference for fighting the Force bill denotes as distinctly a Democrat.

For our part we would aim to defeat the Force bill whether the tariff of the day were to be doubled, or wiped out, or left to slide just as it is.

### Taking it All Back.

In a time phenomenally teeming with novelties in politics, a moment's attention to our old friends, the CLEVELAND Mugwumps, may be instructive, with a certain element of entertainment.

Admiration for Mr. CLEVELAND and hos tility to Tammany Hall and its lenders used to be twin emotions of about equal intensity with them. The total separation of local and national politics they held to be a necessary principle of truly worthy citizenship. Pleading for support for a municipal candidate on the ground that his election would help toward the success of a President and his party was in their eyes a cloak for local viciousness, and intolerable to patriots. Advocates of such a course in politics were engaged in undermining the fundamental principles of popular morality. This year they perceive that the situation has a different aspect.

fearful of is precisely the argument which they have been so strongly insisting upon in these recent interesting years. They recognize Tammany Hall as the one great agency for rousing the Democratic strength in New York county that is necessary to elect CLEVELAND and STEVENSON. Mr. CROKER and Mr. GRANT, and their colleagues, who have had to receive the bulk of Mugwump abuse of men and things connected with our municipal Government, have now become the chief repository of Mugwump hopes, and receive the respectful consideration due to politicians of such importance. This year the Mugwumps will be for the Tammany candidate for Mayor, or at least they will make no demonstration against him. Wild horses, or three-deep repetitions of their old protestations couldn't drag them into a local canvass threatening to destroy the supremacy of Tammany Hall, and tending to disturb the concentration of that organization's energy upon the election of the national Dem-

ocratic ticket. It must be apparent to the Mugwumps themselves, as it is apparent to their neighbors, that whatever the fact as to their theory of disconnecting local and national interests, they were never thorough believers in its soundness. We imagine also that much of their denunciation of Tammany Hall was merely in the way of perfunctory criticism. They didn't really mean it.

# In North Carolina.

The progress of the Hon. ADLAI E. STE-VENSON, the one earnest and true-blue Jacksonian Democratic orator of the present national contest, through North Carolina, whither he has gone on a stumping tour for the preservation of the Democratic majority in the Tar Heel State, has been attended with many features of interest. In Charlotte AdLAI ran against a circus; and if there be anything which is calculated, in a settled Southern community, to knock the pins from under a political mass meeting, it is a circus. And yet, such was the eloquence of ADLAI, so profound the public interest in the subject he was discussing, and so deep-scated, genuine. and pervasive the popular antipathy to a revival of the Force bill, that the circus was compelled to close its doors, to reef its canvas, to desist from the sale of peanuts, candy, and lemonade, and to bow the neck of acknowledgment to a superior attraction and postpone the entertainment until AdLAI had spoken. Score one for

From Raleigh, the capital of the State, ADLAI received a gift of great value and good omen; the left hind foot of caught in the old Citizen's Cemetery, in

chasing must have been witnessed in that part of North Carolina, as the regular Demcratic candidate running there was defeated by 1,400 majority by the Republican nominee. The left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit is said to bring good luck to the recipient; and Mr. Uzzle has assured ADLAI of 20,000 majority on his acceptance of the gift. As, unfortunately, North Carolina is now something of a doubtful State. ADLAI promptly accepted the rabbit's foot. and we violate no confidence in declaring that, if the electoral votes of North Carolina could be definitely assured to the Democracy thereby, he would be abundantly justified in pursuing and ensnaring

whole rabbit and holding possession thereof indefinitely. From Snow Hill ADLAI received a horseshoe, the emblem of good luck; or rather he would have received it, had not its delivery been made dependent upon the diligence of a local Republican mercenary, one of the low-grade Postmasters whose political head was chopped from off his partisan shoulders. in the interest of civil service reform, in 1886, the year of the rabbit chase in the Raieigh cemetery. CLARKSON restored the Postmaster, and he repaid the act by holding the horseshoe for postage, the earnest donors of Snow Hill being a few cents "shy' of the required prepayment. However, their motives were unobjectionable, their sentiments creditable in the extreme, and knowledge of this fact cannot fail to efface in the mind of ADLAI any disappointment he may have experienced over the failure of

the horseshoe to come into his possession. With the gift of the citizens of Charlotte, the town in which he knocked out the circus, ADLAI was more fortunate. They sent him an enormous hornets' nest, inlicating by this symbolical token their hatred to Republican interference with local rights through a revived Force bill, a measure of reactionary Federal reprisal. LODGE and Hoan stirred up a hornets' nest indeed when they invaded the rights of American electors with their odious bill.

Nor is this all. An immense barbecue, with ADLAI as the chief attraction, was celebrated at Winston, N. C., yesterday Thirty head of cattle and eighty sheep were killed on Saturday for the feast, thus bringing the Democrats of that town as close to free wool as they will ever get with ADLAI in the Vice-Presidential chair. Of this we are willing to bet a copper cent to a Republican campaign document. The roasting which the oxen and the sheep got was doubtless good, but it was as feathers against a cyclone, when compared with the roasting which the Republicans got from the mouth of ADLAI.

We shall continue to watch the progress of this Jeffersonian leader in the Tar Heel State. His campaigning tour is making votes for the Democracy. It is stirring up the boys, and putting life and spirit into their endeavors. Buncombe county is yet to be visited; to the inhabitants of Smoky Mountain the issues of the campaign are yet to be explained; and the judgment of the old-fashioned Democrats of Yanceyville must be invoked on the real issue of the canvass, while a few misguided cranks further north are splitting hairs over tariff schedules, or trying to talk down the general prosperity by essays on free trade.

All honor to ADLAI! He has the Republicans of North Carolina on the run.

#### The Proposed Nationalization of Liquor Seiling in England.

The English newspapers are discussing a suggestion made by the Bishop of Chester that the Gottenburg method of dealing with the liquor question should be sanctioned by act of Parliament and applied on a colossal scale throughout Great Britain. What is done for the people of Gottenburg by their municipality the Bishop would have done for the whole English people by the State. He would have the Government buy out all the existing liquor dealers and reduce the number of public bouses by at liquor-seiling purposes he would have the The thing that Mugwumps are now most | ness managed by Government servants on the principle of selling only fermented and distilled beverages of sound quality. and at an advance upon cost price only just sufficient to meet running expenses.

The first objection to the Bishop's plan is the stupendous magnitude of the operation advocated. There are at present in England and Wales no fewer than 126,000 places where drink may be procured. These places vary in size and character from a cellar to a palace. There is one public house, or beer house, to every 230 of the population. Among the counties Huntingdon evinces the greatest demand for intoxicants, having a public house for every 96 inhabitants. Among the urban communities it is, curiously enough, the old cathedral cities which exhibit the greatest proportion of drinking shops. Their average is one public house to every 157 inhabitants, and in Canterbury, the see of the Primate, there is one to every 126. It is computed that the purchase of these 126,000 liquor shops would impose upon the British treasury an outlay of over \$500,000,000. A very large part of this sum would have to be sacrificed at the outset, seeing that according to the Bishop's plan three-fourths of the places would be immediately closed.

A still more serious objection to the nationalization of the liquor traffic is the violent dislocation of the fiscal system which would ensue. At present the intoxicants consumed in England and Wales pay duty to the amount of \$150,000,000 annually; that is to say, they defray the whole cost of the army and ravy. All revenue from this source would cease if, in pursuance of the Bishop of Chester's proposal, the State were to buy out the liquor dealers and carry on their business on the "no profit" principle. It is therefore incumbent on the advocates of the plan to point out how the tremendous deficit in the public income which is the finest style ever known. could be made good. This practical feature of the drink problem presents an insuperable stumbling block. Only by direct taxation could the shrinkage in the excise returns be compensated, and no British a celebration worthy a city that combines statesman would attempt to raise \$150,000,-000 by direct taxation.

There are still other grounds on which the Bishop of Chester's scheme encounters opposition. He assumes that the success of the Gottenburg system in the place of its origin is notorious and unmistakable. There is no doubt that an impression to that effect did for a time prevail. Undertaken by patriotic citizens for a philanthropic rade may be more picturescue but cannot purpose, the substitution of the municipal authorities for private persons in the vending of intoxicants was for a time reported to have accomplished the double object of improving the quality of the liquor sold and | luminated, will make Chicago wish she of diminishing drunkenness. To-day, howa graveyard rabbit. This rabbit had been ever, the official returns of Gottenburg the property of one J. E. Uzzle, a North disclose a great increase in the cases of Carolina Democrat, and the animal was public inebriety and also of insanity. In Norway, where Gottenburgism has been ex-Raleigh, in 1886. We are not told who tensively tried, the result has been equally enught the rabbit, but it was probably the unsatisfactory. The final verdict of ex-

not even fulfil its primary aim of lessening drunkenness, there is clearly no pretext for imposing on the State the grievous fiscal losses which would inevitably follow its adoption.

Much simpler and less expensive is the method of dealing with the liquor question suggested by Mr. CHAMBEBLAIN. He would apply to England the system which obtains in the State of New York. That is to say, he would empower municipalities to regulate the numbers, description, and management of public houses within their jurisdiction. He would, indeed, have the municipal authorities indemnify the liquor sellers who would be deprived of the means of livelihood by a reduction in the number of public houses. But that is the only burden which his scheme would devolve on the community. Such public houses as were allowed to remain open would be managed as they now are by private persons subject to the municipal regulations. If for any reason a municipality did not choose to lessen the number of drinking places, it would be unnecessary to raise by local taxation any money for the compensation of dispossessed persons. In a word, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S notion is that the most sensible and practical way of dealing with the liquor question is to carry out the principle of home rule.

### Admiral Gherardt's Mission.

To Rear Admiral BANCROFT GHERARDI has been assigned the duty of proceeding to the Pacific coast, there bringing together and taking command of the modern steel cruisers on that station, and having formed them into a new squadron of evolution, conducting them, or a part of them, to Atlantic waters for participation in the great naval pageant of next April.

In performing this duty he is also to accomplish another which is deemed of importance, namely, to visit the leading ports of Central and South America with the squadron. It has now been many years since such a voyage in force has been undertaken along the Pacific coast. Brazil and the Argentine Republic were visited by Admiral Walker's squadron, but on the west shore of Mexico and South America our new vessels have appeared at best singly, or perhaps two together. Last year at Valparaiso pains were taken not to make show of naval concentration pending the diplomatic controversy.

Now, however, that full satisfaction has been offered by Chili for the outrages committed on the crew of the Baltimore, and that the amicable relations of the two countries are restored, it is believed that a visit of a fine squadron to Valparaiso will be received as a compliment, and as a manifestation of the desire of the United States to restore fully the former harmony of our relations with the Government and people of Chili. This courtesy will come with the more grace from our Government as the one whose demands were acceded to, so that the presence of the special squadron at Valparaiso will be an evidence that while the diplomatic relations of the two countries long ago became cordial once more, the navy, also, which suffered most from the deplorable incidents of last autumn, retains no feeling of animosity, and wishes to renew its old relations with the chief port of Chili. It is quite certain that the latter country will appreciate the sentiment which has placed the visiting squadron under the command of an Admiral who was not present in Pacific waters during the recent controversy with Chili; and it may further be expected that the reception given to the American vessels will show that the courtesy of the visit is accepted with the hearty spirit in which it is offered. Admiral GRERARDI is also to present to each Government whose ports he visits an

invitation to the naval review. The ordering of the Aliiance to Honolulu for the relief of the Boston is an illustration of the importance which is attached to the new programme. The Boston had only reached Honolulu on the 28th of August, least three-fourths. In those retained for and within a fortnight afterward the arrangements were made to bring her back. accommodations improved and the busi- The Alliance also had not been more than three days at San Francisco after her vovage from China when she was ordered to relieve the Boston at Honolulu, so that the latter could form a part of Admiral GHE-RARDI'S squadron. There had been speculations as to the amount of repairs that the Alliance might require, but instead of waiting for these only time enough has been allowed her to coal and provision for her new cruise.

Admiral GHERARDI'S squadron will therefore include the Baltimore, 4,600 tons and ten guns, Commander W. R. BRIDGMAN: the San Francisco, 4,983 tons and twelve guns, Capt. J. C. Warson; the Charleston, 4,040 tons and eight guns, Capt. HENRY F. Picking; the Boston, 3,189 tons and eight guns, Capt. G. C. WILTSE, and the gunboat Yorktown, 1,700 tons and six guns, Commander Frank Wildes. This fine squadron will creditably represent the flag of the United States at any port where it may call. There will be left in the Pacific the Adams, the Mohlean, and the Ranger for the resumption of Behring Sea duty next spring; the Thetis and the Pinta; and finalthe coast defender Monterey for San Francisco. Of course the vessels of Admiral HARMONY, on the Asiatic station, the Alert, the Alliance, the Lanenster, the Monocaev, the Marion, the Palos, and the Petrel, can be called upon in case of need. Resides, should there be a need of any of Admiral Guenardi's vessels in the Pacific, they will be left there after the visit to Valparaiso.

# Our October Celebration

We have several times spoken encouragingly to the Committee of One Hundred in charge of the preparations for the Columbian celebration to be held in this city next month. They are managing their business in the New York style, They work systematically, ingeniously artistically, and energetically. They have original ideas and know how to earry them out. We have hope that they will give us in itself the splendor of Babylon, the estheticism of Athens, the majesty of Rome, and the vivacity of Paris.

The Executive Committee and the fifteen sub-committees are all doing well.

We have reason to believe that the various parades of the celebration will be up to the New York mark, beyond any mark that New York has yet made. The military pabe more pleasing than the college and school parade. The payat parade will make every American raise his head. The night pageant, with the city all decorated and ilwere New York.

We expect that a bundred thousand, or twice as many, outsiders will come here between the 8th and the 13th of October to see New York in high jinks at the COLUMBUS plenie. It will be worth their while, we guess. It will give them something to talk in the election of 1886 a good deal of rabbit system. But if the Gottenburg plan does

brethren, from Boston and Chicago and the other places. Come for your own sakes. Come and enjoy New York's hospitality. Come in honor of Christopher Columbus. There will be religious observances in the churches for plous people.

We have been unable for a week past to print any news of the cholera in this city. The reason for our inability can be satisfactorily explained by merely stating the fact that there has been no such news to print: Thank Gop!

Genius, talent, and taste have never been wanting, and compositions bearing their stamp will liways be welcome -The Primer.

Compositions thus stamped in triplicate are always in demand in the literary market, the business in which is always active, the transactions in which have become enormous, and the exchanges of which are advantageous to all concerned in them, profitable to the soller. the buyer, and the world at large.

"To the dogs with rhyme!" shouts that

big strong blacksmith whose opinion of poetry we printed in THE SUN. Don't swing your heavy hammer so madly that way, man! Go easy, blacksmith! There is an eye upon ye. It looks as if the blacksmith cared not a crack for that. He stands before his anvil, braces up, raises aloft his heavy hammer, and, after taking a breath, brings it down kersmash upon the head of old rhyme, as he shouts in the voice of STENTOR, "To the dogs with rhyme." We said that you were "no slouch of a blacksmith." but we now tell you that you will wear out both your hammer and your arm in your rage against rhyme without hurting it a bit. Why does our admired blacksmith who loves poetry, hate rhyme? He says that "rhyme detracts from the sentiment of a poem and makes it monotonous." In some cases only, learned blacksmith, not always, The beauty of the sentiment of Spencer's 'Prothalamion," or of Murron's "Lycidas," or of some of Shakespeare's souncts, or of GRAY'S "Elegy," or of Scott's "Lochinvar," or of Poe's "Rayen," or of Tennyson's "Lotos Enters," or of HALLECE's "Marco Bozzaris," or of a thousand of the other finest poems in our language. Is not lessened by their rhyme, but rather exalted and rendered more charming. The thyme seems as if it were an essential element of the sentiment which it melodizes. It aids us in chanting the poems, or singing them, or reading them aloud. It aids us in memorizing them. Such poems as we have spoken of would not be what they are to the soul or to the ear, if they were not rhymed. We glorify rhyme. Glory to the glorious rhymers! There are heroic poems that would be less heroical, love poems that would be less lovely, spiritual poems that would be less spiritualizing, and rollicking poems that would be less rollicksome than they are, if they were not in rhyme. We stand ready to het something that our son of VULCAN who wants to feed the dogs on rhyme, will agree with these remarks after he has finished his studies in poetry. We never knew a black-

smith who was not a man of judgment. We admit that the three or four or five poets of the world who are usually set up as the giants of neetry did not put their poems in rhyme. It is all the better that they did not. Rhyme would have been inappropriate to some of these poems, inappropriate both to their theme and their thought.

There have been illustrious poets who wrote both rhymed and unrhymed poems under the laws of propriety. WILLIAM BLAKE did not put the weird poem of "The Book of Thiel" in rhyme; but he rhymed those exquisite melodies, the "Songs of Innocence." We could tell of many other qualified poets who wrote both in rhyme and blank verse.

Rhyme has its uses in poetry. Our language is one of the best languages in the world for thymers, better than the German and nearly as good as the Italian. We cannot join with our estimable blacksmith in shouting, the dogs with rhyme!"

# GOVERNOR FLOWER'S DAMN.

#### Public Opinion Says It Won't Stand Chiliked Up Against Bim on the Judgment Day.

From the Chicago Herald,
"I don't care a damn for Democratic votes or any other votes in a case like this," he exclaimed. It is plain that the people of New York have every right to be proud of their Chief Executive. From the Philadelphia Record.

The recording angel will not besitate to write down hat damn on the credit side of his book. It would make an appropriate text for a laudatory Sunday ser-mon. It is a Jacksonism, expressed in Jacksonian Saxon. The next time that Governor Flower shall run office that saving should be his sufficient

From the Buffala Evening Times He must not be considered as guilty of profanity. laigh Waldo Emerson's definition of profamity was unnecessary awearing."

From the Fall River Laily Glote.
We have faith that big, generous hearted Roswell Flower's damn, with an ever so big D though it were, vas obliterated from the record. From the Newport Benefit.

Emphatic but under the circumstances we elieve he will have it to answer for. From the Surgeme Standard.

Profane, but its de ightful amplicity From the Harms He wit. Distinctly of that kind over which the angel dropped

he pardoning tear. From the Omaka Morning World Heald, The force of the expression can be forgiven for its

entiment. From the Unit Observer. Worthy of a Governor of the State of New York From the Attony Tomes Incom-Most Jacksonian and most impress ve.

From the Enlimere World, indigent but pointed, From the Syranare Econing News. Will become histor ca'.

#### anadian Formers Complete of the Mckin 1 y Tarte. I rum the Toronto Glabe.

Cariously enough the injury done to the Canadian export paricy trade by the McKinter tarid is felt every rear just at this time by the wholesale trade. The armers are seldont very anxious sellers of wheat this early in the serson, generally preferring to hold it until the market for the new grain is well established. Before the I nited States put an almost proteintive inty on Canada bariev there was a brisk demand for it at good spot cash prices. It was the baries then that was first marketed by our farmers. This at once put a great deal of money in vircu ation and always had a good effect on country remitmaness. New payments are backward, as they have been for several sessions past at this period of the year.

There is but little export domand for wheat crany other train, and the farmers' deliveries of wheat in the posed to sell free y when prices drop below 70 cents a

#### The Fore . I th Foreshadowed, Pour the Richmond Pignt L.

At Wilmington, Del. a day or two ago, William B Curron, a Democratic election officer, was arrested and beat o ball on the charge of nine negroes that he had einsed to register them under the United States Lice on law, should the Force bill become a law such arrests will be numerous enough to deter the Bemo, erais 1000 aftempting to secure their rights as noters. Negro Federal supervisors arresting white State officers will be a commen speciacle. He sure you do not con tribite : 007 #881stance to being about this condition of Third party men and Alimnee men will please thingtake notice and govern themselves secortingly

# Queer Tirms Abru' Parks.

To sur Emison or The Sch-Sir. I would like to call corrattention to the inimical and unjust methods of xterminating the youngsters from our Central Park. who make a ivelimed by the sale of canilles, Ac. The abusive minimer in which they are ejected is in the realisect I am a note to well on, but the reason of their ejection, and the manner in which the moneyed its tree, such as the carround, swings, Ac., remain and started, and with plenty of police protection.

Now, my sole parpose of writing this note is to find out it out tential lark is for the purpose of scraring gain for a cer am isw, or if it is for the purpose assisting a desired pleasure to the poor as seniastically it is for the purpose of scraring pain for a certain law, then i say let the hattered monopolies remain and eject the poor "analy children" whose only means of a living is the sale of those afficies. But if it is not for the purpose of making money and it into it is not for the purpose of making money and it into it is not for the purpose of making money and it into it is not for the purpose of making money and it into the desired of canilla remain and attenuate the other near the purpose of making money and its purpose, which they are in the light of the low. who make a livelineod by the sale of can ites, Ac. by giving this article space in your valuable maper, as your r Alers one use the exact position they are in, you would receive the timaks of the inquants of fre-themers of New York's theatre for the poor. E. L. E. New Youn, Sept. 13.

#### MORE HOT SHOT FOR PULITEEN. Monra: Papers Cannot Overlook the Disgrace to Journaties

From the Supervar Luider. It is an old saying that kites, hawks, and thieves deserve their fate. No doubt it is true. as throughout civilization and barbarism their

fate is the same. Some years ago one Joseph Pulitzer pur chased the New York World, Immediately he began the task of building it up. He was shrewd, tireless, and unscrupulous. He resorted to everything, and stopped at nothing that seemed likely to give his publication notoriet; and circulation. He invaded every household, elaborated every scandal, paraded every mis fortune, attacked corporations and individuals regardless of truth or consequences, in vented and manufactured falsehoods of every description; in short, adopted the methods of

pirate and buccaneer. He kept a score or more of shrewd and unscrupulous writers constantly engaged in manufacturing news. When the Homestead trouble broke out in June, the Rorld espoused the cause of anarchy, inventing and publishing the most outrageous falsehoods nable concerning Carnegle, Frick, and other great employers. The course of the paper was so brazen, so lawless, so utterly at variance with everything right and proper that its cir-culation fell off fully 30 per cent.

Then THE SUN made an investigation into the World's methods of getting news and proved absolutely that it manufactured, invented, and faked foreign despatches that had not a shadow of foundation of truth. THE SUN published the proof of this rank dishonesty.

That exposure was not cold when the World reporters were caught attempting to board a quarantined cholera ship, which would have exposed not only the city of New York, but the entire American people, to the most horrid and ravaging pestilence that visits humanity.

These startling evidences of deception. fraud, and criminal inwissness followed such other so swiftly that not only the circulation and business, but the notoriety and influence. of the World newspaper fell like a dead rocket from the sky: just what it deserved. Joseph Pulitzer has discovered that the American people, when they once discover a fraud, make short work of it.

Never again while Joseph Fulitzer or any of his fellows control the World, can that newspaper enjoy the confidence and respect of the public. "Justice travels with a leaden heel. but strikes with an iron hand."

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, It is plainly intimated that a box or infernal machine was sent to Gov. Flower for the express purpose of giving the New York World an exclusive sensation. The World had it exclusively on Saturday morning, and this exclusiveness has proved to be very damaging. as the police were keeping the matter very quiet with the expectation that some onwould reveal a knowledge of the box. That the box was intended as a fake and foundation for a sensation is shown by the fact that the Governor was warned by letter before the box was received. It is to be hoped that the men who hatched the scheme will be landed in prison for using the United States mails in an unlawful manner. There is now sore need of essening the number of fakirs in the employ of sensational newspapers, and the public would gain by the imprisonment of all engaged in the infernal machine hoax. newspaper could ever be suspected of such an outrage had not the World shown itself entirely capable of the lowest methods to further its interests.

The New York World's corruption fund has collapsed. The Democrats would not contribute. Confidence in the World's honesty is not universal just at present.

From the Columbia Sunday Borning Secs. The entrance of cholera into this country at New York has made it impossible for Mr. Pulitzer to have notied the indictment against him for criminal activity in communicating with the plague ships.

From the Chicago Daily Into-Ocean.
The New York World has quit "scooping" other papers by sending papers to the incoming infected ships and bringing away their letters and packages. It was one of the fool schemes that was found not to pay

#### Davy Crockett and Bis Gun. From the St. Louis Globe Deportat.

"I once saw Davy Crockett clean up a crowd of crack shots," said Judge Asa Musgorve, one of the early "pathfinders," who is on route to his home in Northern Indiana. "It was in 1834, shortly before the outbreak of the war between Texas and Mexico. I was in Santa Fc, N. M. A party of a dozon or more were shooting at a target with rifles, when a stranger rode up, threw his leg across the pommel of his saidle, and watched the sport, lie had a long rifle strapped across the back of his saddle, one of those old-fashioned affairs, heavily ornamented with silver. He was inclined to criticise the shooting, and was invited to set the pace. He replied that he never threw away any ammunition, but that if they would put up their crack shot he would shoot with him for ten Mexican dollars. "The crowd agreed, and the stranger unslung his "gingerbrend gun, as his opponent dubbel it. "Terhaps y'd fike't raise the bet? said the stranger, as he ambled up to the crowd. It was doubled, then trebied. He then offered to bet his gun against that of his opponent. The wager was accepted, and the stranger brought his rifle to his shoulder. The muzzio 'woboled' hadiy, and some one cried out that he was going to shoot a circle around the target. The stranger lowered his gun and offered to wager his horse against forty Mexican dollars on the result. His proposition was prompily accepted, and he once more brought the "gingerbread gun' to his shoulder. But it did not 'wobble' this time. He put a bullet in the exact centre of the target, then shot two more through the same hole winning casily. As he rode off some one cried out, assing his name. Davy Crockett, came the reply, and the party adjourned to the nearest saloon without another word."

From the St. Links Glober Lemman.

Her Second Life on Earth.

The best best for the fine of the filler-Democrat that he remembers a previous life on this earth," said I saact. Foster. "I have met several people who profess to retain shadowy momories of a previous existence, but the most remarkable case I know of is that of my daughter.

"Twelve years ago I resided in Effingham county, Iii. I there buried a daughter named Marca, who was just budding into womanhood. The next year I removed to Dakota, where I have since resided. Nine years ago another daughter was form whom we christened Nellie, but who has always persisted in calling herself Maria. She says that the name bolongs to her, as we used to call her Maria. Some time since I resturned to Effingham county to settle up some husmoss, and took Nellie with me. She ned only recognized the old home, but many reciple she had never seen, but whom me first daughter knew very well. A mile from the old home was a school, Nellie had never seen the schoolhouse, yet she described it accurately. She expressed a described it accurately, she expressed a described at accurately. She expressed a described at accurately she expressed a described at accurately. She expressed a few matched straight to the desk her sister had occurred, saving. This is name. It seems like the dead come lack from the grave, but her mother will not have it so. She says that if that is true, she has but one child, and that God gave her two I do not try to explain it."

I man Firsh Lights From an Iceberg.

#### I mar Firsh Lights From an feeberg. From the Philade phia Pier.

Hydrographic officers are juzzled over a report made by Carl, Findia, of the scamship Missouri. The Mescar, arrived yesterday from London, and card, Findiay made a report of having experienced a phenomenon on Aug. 15 and 17.

on Aug. 15 and 17.

On the evening of the 15th, between 1 and 10 o'cleek, the ship was in latitude 45 57, lengitude 52 52, when there appeared a bright patch in the sky at about 15 attitude, appearing and disposaring at interval—of about 15 thirty seconds, and bearing east half south from the ship. In character it resembled closely the northern lights, and later in the evening the same phenomenon appeared in the west-southwest.

the evening the same phenomenon aspeared in the west-worthwest. On the 17th, in latitude 40 30°, longitude 68 50°, the phenomenon was again seen in the morthwest at an altitude of atout 30°, and remained visible from 10:50 antil 11°;15° F. M. In speaking of the matter yesteriay Capt. Findlar said that the same appearance might be produced by a scarch light when thrown on the sky. James I. Metholdrick, who is in charge of the branch light ographic Office, has a forced the report to the Hydrographer at Washington. He is of the orinion that the strange light was produced by the moon behind a cloud shining on an icenerg.

# Skidds-Wi en you proposed I suppose at e said . " This

Spatte-No. She only remarked: "You might have Cuman she'd order another dress. had me a year ago, Goorge,"

AMATRUR SKIRT DANCING.

#### Instructions for Yeurg Ladles Who Centempiate Learning It.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. As we are sure to have a great deal of ama tour skirt dancing the coming winter you may like to have a recipe for such an outfit as is necessary to suggest beauties rather than disclose them. You take very thin creps de chine, allowing thirty yards fulness at the bottom, and then you gore it to nothing at the waist, accordion platted. Of course, that needs not to be said. The bodice is what is known as a Nautch-girl bodice, fitting the figure like a glove, and may be trimmed and braided to suit your taste. From the threat there should hang several long streamers of white ribbon. The creps de chine should be specked with spangles to give a weird, sparkling effect when you catch up the skirt and twirland twist it to do the bat figure, the angel figure, the faire figures, which may be varied to suit your particular style and skill.

But now I come to the picce de resistance, your tights. Don't blush, dear girl; you must wear them, and they must be what is known as the combination tights and be gray it tone, which will work up best under the glare of the lime light. White kid shoes complete the outlit, But, ahi if you only have a pair of dainty feet and shapely limbs and a good supply of andacity you can work wonders with this outlit, provided always that you have a good man at the lime light.

That is alsolutely essential. Indeed, the frill dancer is at the mercy of the lime-light man. He may make or break her. He may make her angel hook like a ghost, and her barlook like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, and her sprite look like an angel in distress, sprite look like an angel in distress, sprite and sprite dancer. She must have geac, abandon, archees necessary to suggest beauties rather than disclose them. You take very thin crope de

### SOME TIMELY TRUTHS.

Along with Something About the 14,000

000 American Electors Who Witt Take Part in the Nex Presidential Election. The total vote for President in 1884 was 10,048,461, In 1888 it was 11,388,038. This year the ratio of in-trease will be greater on account of the addition of six new States, and the vote of these added to the ormal growth in population in ten years will give a total of, probably, 14,000,000.

The Federal census of 1800 returned the adult white male population of the United States at 16,940,811 Deducting the stiens, of whom there are more than million, and the electors resident in the Territories the total number of qualified electors was 15,588,313. Fully 10 per cent, of these, for a variety of causes, do not vote. This would give as the probable total of the vote cast for President 14,000,000, the same result as is derived by comparison with previous elections,

There are forty-four States, and in thirty-seven of these the native born American electors constitute a majority of the voting population. In four foreign born naturalized voters predominate; in three the negro population is in excess of the native white

The four States in which a majority of the voters are foreign born are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nevada, and Californin. In Wisconsin, the foreign born voters, mostly Germans, Scandinavians, and Belgians, out number the native born voters by 27,000. In Minne sofa the naturalized foreign born voters, mostly Scan-dinavians, outnumber the native born voters by 67,000. In Nevada the excess is but 600 votes and in California it is 2,000.

The two States in which the colored voters absolutely predominate in numbers are South Carolina and Mississippi. In South Carolina there are 102,000 white voters and 132,000 colored voters. In Mississippi there are 120,000 white voters and 150,000 colore voters—a colored majority of 80,000 in each State. Louisiaus has more white than colored voters, but it has, on the other hand, more colored voters native born than white voters native born. These are the figures: Colored voters, 119,000; white voters (native burn), 100,000; foreign born white voters, 25,000. The latter hold the balance of power, numerically, and this is the only State in the Union where this condition of

Sixty-eight and one-quarter per cent, allens in the United States can speak English; 81% per cent, cannot, In Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico, where Spanish is the favorite language among the aliens, English is noken by less than half of the number of these. It New York, on the other hand, 67; in New Hampshire 72; in Rhode Island, 84, and in Vermont 87 per cent of the alien inhabitants speak English. They are ostly Canadians, a class of inhabitants who are slow of American citizenship,

United States, in 1860, he received 1,865,913 votes in the thirty-two States which then constituted the Union. In the Presidential election of 1888 the total vote of New York State was 1,820,100. New York's total this year will not be very far from the entire vote ast for Mr. Lincoln in the whole United States thirty two years ago.

There are but 190 colored voters in North Dakota. has an area of thirty-two square miles; North Dakota has an area of 70,000 square miles.

There were, according to the Federal census of 1890 709 000 male inhabitants of voting age in New York we years ago. Of these 685,000 were foreign be About two-thirds of them (\$16,000) were naturalized 22,000 had taken out their first papers, and 192,000 were at that time aliens.

Between 1880 and 1890 the eligible voting popula tion in the United States increased 32 per cent. The ratio of growth was smallest in Matne and Vermont and largest in Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon, Florida Kansas, and the new States. Florida increased more Jersey more largely than any of the Northern States east of the Mississippi.

The first Presidential election to be determined b the popular vote cast in the several States, and not by the choice of electors by the respective Legislatures, tohn Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford were the opposing caudidates. The total vote cast then was which was 5,000 less than the total vote of

Word William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of Henjamin, ran for President in 1830 he received 41,281 wates in Indiana. His grandson received in the same state in 1688 233 361.

The bonner State for Cleveland in 1888 was Texas. ich gave bim 146,000 majority. Harrison had, so to eak two banner States: Kansas, which gave him city. This year there are four parlies in Texas anree in Kansas, and Weaver is likely to poll a good de in each, Pennsylvania, in which the fight is a straight one between the two parties and without com-plications from the outside, is likely to keep at the head of the column for the Republicans, while Musis supply nucler the terms of the new Registry law, will

probably give the largest majority for the Democracy. There are 15 000,000 adult male inhabitants of the dian inhabitants above the age of 21.

The election chosen in the several States are to meet on Monday, Jan 2, to declare the result in each. It will be transmitted to Washington by a special measures in each case, and announced by Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The House of Repre sentatives canvasies the electoral vote for President and the United states Sonate canvasses the electoral vote for Vice-Pre-1 ent.

No President of the United States was been in New fork city, but the of the twenty-three died here. On President, one call resident, and one occupant of Presidential office during the period of four years for which his opponent was elected survive the contests of more

The contre of population in this country, which at the chased teferom's term was forty miles northwest of Wash nation is new two ve utiles cast of Colombia, Ind.

# Apploget cal.

"Wa heps," and the leading article applopatically "that our randers will pardon the appearance of this ward's Iseland. And the examinely mysteri-ous absence of a exetum latter. Shooting Sam Bibbar cama into our other yes aiday, and allowed that so he was go by sho one a d had no ammunition he would like to betrok so tax of our type for shot. He fore we could prevent it is ned grabbed all the intars out of the most important box and disappaarad Our subscribers can axip in expinishing our stuck i and thous, who ware shot by Sam will save the charge warn it is pocked out of them and return it to us. Never mind if it is bettered, little."

Curuso Wait a minute, Fangie. I want to step int the dressmaker's and pay my wife's bill Fange-Why don't you give her the money and let her go and pay it

# SUNBEAMS.

There is a touch of humor in the fact that mosquite and musket are from the same root, the Latin word for ity. One comes through the Spanish mosca, a fly; the ther probably through the Italian. The popular notion hat the Mosquito coast of Central America gave name to the Jersey pest is probably an inversion of the true

-A man in Kirkintilloch, Scotland, was fined tem shillings the other day for playing the bagpipes on Son-day. Whether because it was Sanday or because it was bagpipes is not stated, but neighbors of the man who spends his Sabbaths now in practising campaign march atrocities on a bugle will readily see the whole-someness of the Covenanter blue laws.

-The methods of lumbering have so greatly changed in Maine in recent years that there is scarrely an idio interval now between the driving time when logs are floated down to the sawmills, at the end of the seasonand the chopping time, at beginning of the next sea, son. Men now go into the woods in August, and this year craws of choppers had left Bangor for the camps before the last log drives arrived at the old town.

-Mr. Weather Prophet Dunn must enty the propher in Java who, so recent travellers in that island say, makes an excellent living by not prophesying. For the past fifteen years he has received from his fellow notives about \$100 a year "for not predicting a tidal wave which will sweep clear over the island." The be has the power to create or attract a wave which would wipe out the island.

The British Consular agent in North Borneo says that on the west coast several people have been seriously hort by trying to fiv out of cocoanut trees, and in some districts the paddy planting season has been allowed to pass without planting the crop. That is due to a curious superstition about a farthcoming general jubilee when everything may be left to take care of itself, when paddy will apring up of its own accord, and people get wings and fly through the air.

—A French paper tells of a new process of tanning by

electricity, which, it says, is being used on the skins of the stray dogs gathered into the Paris pound. The electric system, it is alleged, transforms the skin into leather in three or four days, against the six or eight months required in the ordinary process, and the leatherso tanned is better than that tanned in the orlinary way. It is chiefly used for ladies' fine shoes,

and is notable for its soft and delicate qualities.

-A correspondent of the Electrical Review, writing from Haines Falls, N. Y., says that during a remarkable electrical storm there recently he and several others "saw distinctly a streak of black lightning." He was taking photographs of the remarkable lightning flashes that occurred during the storm. He says saveral neo ple saw the black streak of lightning from different points. He sake for an explanation, and wonders if it is a reversal of the image on the retina of the eye. -A patriotic Kansas girl appeared on the streets of Westphalia, Kan, one day last week with "Stand up

for Kansas!" embroidered on her suspenders. It was

intended as a telling rebuke to the Alliance calamity wailers. The people around Emporia don't seem to favor the wailers much, and a local paper is responsi-ble for the story that at a prayer meeting in that town the other night the leader remarked: "We will conclude our evening's worsnip by singing two verses of that grand old song, 'Stand up, stand up for Kansas'" -An American traveller in Spain says that Yankee notions and the ingenious little inventions sold by our street peddiers are appreciated there. While walking in Malaga he saw women shying across the street to get away from something. Making haste to ascertain the cause, he saw a man with a string tied to a tiny mouse, which sought in vain to get away from its tor-mentor as it glided over the walk. He repeatedly jerked it back, however, and the tourist was shocked

intil he heard the man calling out, "Raton mecanics Americano" (American mechanical mouse.)

-8. II. Chandler of New Gloucester, Me., who has made a study of Russian agriculture, ascribes the recent famine in parts of Russia to the faulty methods employed by the farmers. He had a circular printed explaining how farming is carried on in the United states, and sent copies of it to various schools and soieties in Russia. He has recently received an official The Prince thanks Mr. Chandler for his interest in

Russian affairs, and says this year's crops are good.

—The latest novolty in the dramatic line is a play in
which cannibals are to be a feature, when produced at Vienna. Its author is Mr. Westmark, who has lived in Africa, and his play, "Among the Anthropophagi," is an attempt to put on the stage something approximating what he has seen in Africa. Stanley and De Brazza are among the characters, and if they are true to life they will certainly have a quarrel before the play ends. The action commences in Brussels with the departure of explorers bound for the Congo. There are scenes at oldville and other stations, but the crowning event

is a battle with cantibals.

—A Parliament return of the illiterate vote of Great
Britain and Ireland, showing the number of persons
who voted as "illiterates" at elections from April 9,
1801, to June 20, 1802, has just been published. It
shows that in English county elections there were 1,561 illiterates out of 96,599 votes polled; in English boroughs, 435 out of 42,129; in Scottish county elections and in Irish elections, 2,132 out of 22,942. The proportions in contested Irish seats were: 820 illiterates out of a poll of 5,391 in county Carlow, 778 out of 7,107 in Cork city, 371 out of 3,038 in Waterford city,

and only 154 out of 7,411 in East Belfast. -An Englishman named R. J. Crowley has taken out a patent in Great Britain for opening up direct com-munication with Mara. He writes to the St. James's Gazete giving a delightfully vague hint of what his secret process is. There is no difficulty but expense in the way, he says. He has had much experience in helio-graph signalling, and his plan consists in the arrangement of a series of mirrors to collect and reflect the by a telegraph key. He proposes to establish com-munication with "parts of the universe that even photography has not shown us." Mars, he says is doubtless in communication with other planets, and the Martial people are tearing their hair because they

can't "raise" us, as telegraphists say. -An Abyssinian merchant brings news from the Mahdi's capital at Omdurman that the population is more dissatistisd than ever with the Mahdi's Government, and that it would receive with open arms any stranger who would try to free the people. He saw many prisoners there. All of the young and pretty women — European, Egyptian, and Turkish—are immates of the Mahdi's harem. A few of the male prisoners have been "converted" to the Mohammedan faith. Most of them, however, are in heavy chains, working hard for their bread on pain of death. They are forbidden to leave Omdurman. The Mahdi has very little money, but he has an enormous stock of ivory, which he guards almost as jealously as his harem, in which are more women than there are days

-A refuse cart was close to the curb on Thirty-seventh street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, re-cently, while the driver, a healthy young Irishman, talked to a woman who had on each side a little chap ireased in sailor costume. Most passers by must have taken her for a nurse out with her charges from one of the fashionable houses hard by. After two minutes talk the woman lifted the lads one by one to the side of the rough driver, who had carefully apread a piece of stont paper over his cargo to protect the clothing of the children. One ind, tucked close under the driver's arm, was permitted to hold the reins, while the other poked the staid horse with a short stick. The three drove off eastward, amiling, while the woman followed on the sidewalk. The chiblren were the driver's own, and they were as well dressed as balf the children us

tive to the locatity in which the scene occurred. -The only substitued inn. perhaps, is on the Island of Capri. Mine host, grateful for the long continued natronage of artists, who are the chief foreign res ents of the island, and knowing that they are far from rich, left the inn to his beirs with these curious conditions annexed: The charge per day, two bottles of red Capri wine included, is never to be more than six france if any artist is too poor to pay so much be shall pay what he can, and paint a picture upon some wall space, receiving all the accommodations accorded to those paying the highest price; if any German come to the inn he shall be accommodated, and shall receive the amount of his fare to Germany upon his promise never to return to Italy. The provisions of the will seem to have been carried out faithfully, for the prices are moderate, the red wine is always ob ainable, and the walls of the inn are covered with paintings, the work of impecunious artists.

-The recent hanging of the Virginia desperado, Tai-ton Hall, has brought into prominence a remarkable little town called Hig Stone Gap, situated among the mountains, twenty miles from Wise Court House. It furnished the courageous Judge who fried Hall, eight of the jory who convicted him, and the Captain and twothirds of the guard that saw his sentence executed. Three years ago Big Stone Gup was the worst spot in this lead region. It was settled then by young blue grass Keutuckians and castern Virginiads, "fursiners," as the mountain people call them. They represent the best blood in both states, and most of them are graduates of the three big Eastern colleges and one Southern university. If was the habit of "toughe" to ome into the town and gation through the sire's. firing their pistols right and left, while the stor keep-ers shut up shop and went to the woods. These young Kentuckians and Virginians settled at hig Sions Gap, organized themselves into a volunteer police force, equipped with ravolvers, billies, and while thes. They found this toughs with Winohesters and pistols and for a time street fights came daily. They maintained the law, however. To-day a whistle anywhere in the town, at any hour of the night orday, will bring a dozen men to the apot in as many intuites. It is the one place in all the Comberland Rouge where a fend or a fight is now impossible—the one place where the law is enforce! with Spartan sternness, and in

Astimatic troubles and a rane a of the lungs of throat are exactly overcome by br. Jayne's Lapecto-